NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

MR HUNTINGTON'S ADDRESS.

We have received a copy of the address of Asahel Huntington, Esq., before the Essex Agricultural Society in September, 1840. We had the pleasure of listening to it when originally pronounced, and judged it to be forcible, instructive and practical. We are somewhat in doubt whether duty to the readers of this paper will permit us to fill its pages with a long address. Under the influence of this doubt, we confine ourselves to extracts, even when the whole, in point of merit, deserves the widest possible circulation. After having spoken justly of the propriety of farmers' meetings; after having exhibited reasons why the young Essex farmer should be content to try his fortune in his native county; and after having enforced the propriety on the part of those who are fixed there, of making the most of their pursuit, he puts and discusses an important question in the following extract.

THE TRUE PROBLEM.

"The true problem to be worked out by every intelligent and enterprising farmer, I take it to be this: to raise annually the greatest possible amount of the most profitable crops, having a single eye to income, immediate or more remote, according to his means, and especially to the gradual and permanent improvement of his farm. The practical farmer, whose own personal labor is his principal active capital, cannot afford to make doubtful experiments on any considerable scale. He cannot afford to improve his farm any faster than he sees the way clear for a certain and compensating profit in the end; and this end may be more or less remote, according to the means at his convenient command. With these limitations and restrictions, the point to be aimed at is, the greatest possible production from year to year.

"The earth is a kind, faithful and generous mother, and she will repay and reward any investment of labor or capital, which is made in accordance with these principles. Particular seasons, from drought, or other causes, may disappoint the expectations or defeat the plans of the husbandman; but I speak of the cultivation of a course of years; and affirm, that the farmer should make from year to year the greatest possible drafts from the earth, always having reference to income or profit, immediate or eventual, and the improvement and amelioration of his farm. In this way, the productive power of a farm, by judicious and efficient husbandry, may be indefinitely extended. Production, properly applied and expended, increases the power of production, so that it would be difficult to prescribe the limit beyond which production might not be carried.

"I am not now speaking in reference to modes of husbandry or cultivation unsuited to the circumstances, wants or condition of the county. I have no reference to modern English agriculture, as distinguished from our own. We all know that the agricultural productions of that country have been amazingly increased within the last twenty or thirty years, but by modes of cultivation in part, which would not be suited to the circumstances existing among ourselves. I refer to what has been done and is now doing by some of the practical farmers among ourselves with eminent success and with great pecuniary advantage. The cry of the farmer should be perpetual, *give*, GIVE, GIVE—taking care himself to return more strength and nutriment, in the form of manures, than have been exhausted by his crops, in this manner preparing the way for a more liberal draft, at the next season. Thus good agriculture is in some sort a system of exchange of *kinds*, but not of *values*.

"Experience, at all times, has taught the husbandman that animal and vegetable substances, mixed with the soil, afforded nourishment to the plants which it produced. Science has disclosed to us the fact, that the living plants and the dead manure, whether animal or vegetable, are resolvable into the same elementary substances, though existing in different states of combination; so that in supplying animal and vegetable substances to the soil, in a state more or less decomposed, we in fact furnish the same essence which enters into the composition of the germinating and living plant. In supplying manures to the soil, we return to it the same elementary substances, which are drawn from it by the nurture and feeding of the living plant, and this is what I intended by the remark, that good husbandry is a system of exchange of *kinds*, but not of values. We thus see, that to secure an increased and increasing production, MANURE is the great and principal instrumentality. This is the beginning, the middle, and the end of thriving husbandry.

"To create from the resources of the farm the greatest possible amount of this food for plants, should be the constant aim of every good farmer. This is the ultimate source of his gains, and he must guard all the avenues to it with an ever vigilant watchfulness. The farm must be washed and scoured for the purpose of obtaining this treasure. In this county, we have abundant sources of supplying it, and though all farms are not equally privileged in this respect, yet none are destitute of the means of doing very much in this way. The sagacious faamer will watch with an eagle eye every possible opportunity for increasing the amount and improving the quality of his manure—especially will he see that nothing is lost. All his plans of improvement will have reference to this main and engrossing object. He will not expose his stable manure heap at the end or in rear of his barn, to the impoverishing ravages and inroads of the rains. the wind and the snow; a scandal alike to good taste and good husbandry. The liquids are of no less value in his estimation than the solids, and the most careful expedients are devised, as circumstances require, to see that nothing be lost, but that everything be preserved in the greatest order and perfection. His stable, barn-yard and piggery, are regarded as so many manufactories of manures; and his cattle and swine are each made to contribute in the best possible manner to this end. "Every hog kept by a farmer," says Mr Phinney, of Lexington, (who is the highest authority on this subject, as well as on all others pertaining to practical agriculture,) "should be required to prepare ten loads of compost manure in the course of a year, which he will cheerfully do if the owner will furnish him with the materials, such as loam, peat, or swamp mud," &c. The same distinguished cultivator assured me, as the result of his experience, that thirty dollars worth of manure judiciously applied to an acre of ground planted with Indian corn, over and above the usual quantity allowed for this purpose, would be compensated the first year, in the increased production of the crop, estimating the corn at one dollar the bushel; and that the additional fertility thus imparted to the soil, available in the greatly increased productions of future years, would be the net profit. He further assured me, and in this I am certain he would be confirmed by the most successful cultivators in our county, that the great secret of good husbandry is *liberal manuring*."

From the Farmer's Register.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BONE MANURE.

On reading the article headed "Extraneous Manures," page 589, October number of the Farmers' Register, I was reminded of my promise to give you the result of my experiment with bone dust, or more properly speaking, crushed bones, as a manure.

My first application of bone manure was on turnips, in 1838; the result, so far as relates to the first crop and the expense, is stated at page 152-3, vol. 7th of the Register. I have therefore only to add the results of two years' additional experience in the use and effect of bone manure in comparison with stable or other putrescent manures produced on a farm.

In order to ascertain, with as much precision as I could, the requisite quantity of bone per acre, as well as to be precise in its application and comparison with other manures, I laid off an acre of ground which I designed for turnips, and divided it into eightyone equal parts by cross furrows at the proper distance. Upon two thirds of the ground thus laid off, a good two-horse cartload of stable or farm yard manure was dropped in each square, which of course was manuring at the good rate of 81 loads per acre. To other parts of the ground, crushed bones, from the Roxbury, Mass. mills, were applied at the rate of 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and 81 bushels to the acre, pure as they came to me, without adulteration or admixture of any kind. On the residue of the acre, a compost, consisting of the summer scrapings of the cow yard, without straw or litter of any kind, with only 8 per cent. of bone, was applied at the rate of 12 loads, of 25 bushels each, per acre. The ground had previously been well ploughed early in the spring, and a dressing of sixty bushels of good fresh lime had been applied on the furrow, immediately preceding

the first harrowing. The farm yard manure was regularly distributed on the ground and lightly ploughed in as fast as spread; having previously, as well as every other part of the ground, received a good dressing of plaster of Paris. The bone manure and compost were harrowed in with a heavy two-horse harrow, and the ground so rested until the appearance of rain, the 8th of August, when, immediately preceding a shower, the seed were sown and well harrowed in. The rain which fell was not a soaking one, but a transient summer shower, much of which ran off, especially from that portion of the ground to which the bone manure had been applied; the part manured from the farm yard presented a rather more uneven surface, one consequently more favorable for the reception and retention of rain, which fact was well established by an examination of the ground the next morning, when I found that the moisture had penetrated at least two inches deeper in the one case than in the other, and which circumstance gave to that portion of the ground manured from the farm-yard a very decided advantage over the bone manure for the first two weeks, or until ample rain supplied sufficient moisture. The ground upon which this experiment was made is high and dry, and was, at the time, exceedingly poor stiff clay land, upon which I had in vain, two years in succession, tried to produce black-eyed peas.

The growth of turnips on such parts of the ground as had received not less than sixty bushels of crushed bone, was quite equal in the end to the best growth when the farm manure was used at the rate of 81 cartloads to the acre; whilst the growth on all smaller allowances of bone, was inferior, and most so where the least quantity was used. But on that portion of the ground which was dressed with the *bone compost*, as above stated, the growth throughout was decidedly superior to any other part, and the product, at maturity, was at least one third more than was produced on an equal quantity of the ground manured from the stables.

Of the compost above described, I applied at the rate of 100 bushels per acre, to a poor piece of newly mowed meadow, (in 1838;) the succeeding crop was more than doubled by the application;—the crop of the present year (1840) was still better than the last, and from the after growth this year, I have little doubt of further and progressive improvement for several years to come, as the coarser particles of the bone are not yet entirely decomposed.

The conclusions, then, to which my mind is brought by the foregoing experiments are, first, that when applied at the rate of from 50 to 80 bushels per acre, on the exhausted lands of Virginia, one bushel of crushed bone, is more than equal to one cartload of (25 bushels) of good farm yard manure, in its effect upon the first crop. Secondly, that the effect of bone manure is more durable than that of any putrescent manure usually produced on a farm. Third, that when applied to land which is in good heart, the effect is much more powerful than it is on very poor land. Fourth, that when combined with manure and applied in the form of compost, the effect, both instant and remote, far exceeds any other application of the components when separated with which I am acquainted or ever witnessed. And lastly, if stable manure has to be purchased or even hauled more than half a mile from your own stables, bone manure at 50 cents per bushel, the price it cost me delivered on the farm, is the cheapest manure of the two.

Yours, THOS. AP C. JONES.

REPORT ON FARMS.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture—Messrs Welles, Prescott, Phinney, Codman and Quincy—to whom were submitted the claims and award of premiums on the best Farms, respectfully report.

The trustees have had a strong conviction, that in the use of their own funds, as well as those confided to them for distribution, they could in no way more beneficially contribute to the promotion of agriculture, than in liberal offers of premiums to farmers for instances of the most productive and best cultivated farms; "regard being had, (as the trustees have annually stated) to the quantity of produce. The manner and expense of cultivation, and the general appearance of the farm."

The more easily to facilitate this, the trustees have annually proposed and published a series of well devised questions for consideration and reply, to which the attention of our industrious and intelligent farmers has been earnestly solicited.

They, therefore, in conformity with this impression, and with a hope of awakening the farmers of Massachusetts to a better sense of the importance of good cultivation, and at the same time of exciting an honorable competition in an exhibition of the best cultiuated farms, appropriated six hundred dollars of their funds and the funds entrusted to them for this important object, in manner as follows:—For the best farm, $200; for the next best, $175; for the next best, 150; and for the next best, $75.

The trustees have accordingly for several years past, appointed a committee for the purpose of examining the several applications which might be made, either by themselves or well selected agents, in relation to the aforesaid premiums, as respects the several objects proposed.

It has been a subject of regret heretofore, that the applications were so few. They have, however, successively increased and are now extended to eleven in number, all containing accounts of many useful improvements and judicious experiments, under a conduct and management, indicating an increasing industry, skill, and temperance in our agricultural community, inducing a wish with the committee, that they had more to distribute, where the efforts had been so praiseworthy.

It must be most gratifying to those who look favorably to this primeval employment of man, on which all others so much depend, to see the means of support, comfort, and happiness so diffused and enlarged. And those who are disposed to view it but superficially, cannot be insensible to the beauties which are spread over the face of nature by an improved taste and culture of our mother earth.

The communications of the several persons to whom the premiums have been awarded, will be published at length.

It is to be further noted that several of the applicants are in the full tide of early and successful experiment, and may, by perseverance hereafter, well merit distinguished notice.

After a careful examination and due inquiry in relation to the several applications for premiums, which have been referred to the committee, they ask leave to report as follows:

That the first premium of $200 be paid to Abel Moore, of Concord.

As his communication is full, and will be herewith before the public, evincing a most extraordinary instance of increased production, by a judicious course of management, few remarks of the committee will be necessary, further than to explain wherein this, as an example, may be safely followed by other farmers, and to suggest some observations for Mr Moore's consideration, as well as that of our other agricultural friends.

The process of restoring to the upland what a long course of heedless culture has taken from it, is well given. The use made of peat or accumulated matter from the low ground—its exposure to the influence of the atmosphere—its mixture with animal manure—and its application as a compost on the cultivated field, are well set forth.

It is to be considered that in this undertaking the sand or gravel were on the spot and beneficially removed. But care should be exercised to avoid covering too deep the long accumulated matter in the low grounds, or a valuable source of enrichment to our fields might be lost.

It may be further suggested for consideration, whether the leaving the low land for so long a period as twelve years, without occasional top dressings, might not occasion a failure of the more valuable cultivated grasses.

The committee ask leave further to report that the second premium of $175 be awarded and paid to Paoli Lathrop, of South Hadley.

The management of Mr Lathrop is generally highly praiseworthy, and his success in the reclaiming of his low meadow land, is quite decisive of the benefit of that practice.

His efforts in the introduction and dissemination of the Durham short horned stock, have been well exercised, and his observations thereon may be perused by our farmers.

The use of plaster on upland and fields of grain, has been practised, and is well spoken of in this communication. It is doubtless productive of great benefit on a light soil in the interior of the state; but on a wet soil, or near the tide waters, by frequent experiments of several members of the society, it has failed of any manifest utility.

It is referred to Mr Lathrop's consideration, whether he has not fallen short in the use of only one peck of herd's grass with clover to the acre. It is in use by many, to apply double that quantity.

The South Down sheep are spoken favorably of both for their fleeces, and the value of their carcasses.

In the appropriation of the third premium, the committee were somewhat at a loss from the merit and utility of two several applications. They found it, therefore, most consistent with their sense of duty, to divide the said premium of $150 in manner as follows: to Mr Winchester $75, to Mr Salisbury $75.

We think Mr Winchester is a skilfull and judicious farmer, and his report may be read to advantage. In the production of one hundred bushels of corn, which was certified by the selectmen in one instance, a great crop was obtained.

When Mr Winchester mentions the production of more than four tons to the acre, he does not say whether it was the result of one or more crops. In a case heretofore published in the Agricultural Journal, where four tons to an acre was raised at a single crop, it was of herds grass only, well set, and five feet three inches to five feet six inches in height, and considered extraordinary. The production of four tons to the acre is rarely effected. Mr Winchester uses plaster to advantage. It is again suggested for consideration, whether the taking, as in this case, a crop for seven years with-

out any top dressing, is an expedient mode for farmers.

Mr Salisbury suggets several modes of cultivation which afford matter for consideration. He takes his crop of spring grain, and afterwards turns in the stubble, &c., as beneficial to the soil, and sows his grass seed, considering this mode as preferable for his grass crop. Late sowing in the fall he disapproves, thinking the frost injurious thereto. He floods a portion of his ground where it is so situated that the waters are turbid and depose a sediment; he thinks this attended with benefit. This practice, however, is not to be commended, unless a considerable sediment is left.

In reclaiming and bringing into production his low ground, he has done well. He has had many disadvantages to encounter in making his land productive.

In relation to the fourth premium, the committee report, that the same be enlarged, and divided as follows: to Mr Reed $50; to Mr Converse $50.

Mr Reed has merit in having brought his farm to a good state of production; has done much to make smooth a rugged surface. But in the culture and management of his fruit trees, he is entitled to high praise.

Mr Converse has, by a judicious culture, brought into improvement much waste land by extirpating bushes &c. He makes beneficial use of plaster, and his collection and application of vegetable substances for the compost heap, have been well. His dairy appears to have been productive, and his farm in a course of good improvement.

To the several applicants it may generally be observed that they fail in not applying a sufficiency of grass seed.

In closing their report, the committee hope that in the several statements, which will be published herewith, some evidences will be given of a progressive improvement in agriculture.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the committee.

JOHN WELLES, *Chairman.*

NEGLECT OF AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

Can any farmer designate to us a single branch of the mechanical arts which manifests so little improvement, as in too many branches of agriculture? We do not deny that very great advances have been made, and wonders have been achieved in some departments, but we are not, as we should be, in the front rank in the march of improvement; and one very obvious reason for this is, the notorious disinclination of farmers to avail themselves of the aid of the great lever of modern science—*the Press.* The very fact of one item of knowledge having reached the press whence in one day it may be more widely disseminated than it could be orally in a year, is, prima facie, the reason why it should not be rejected as "theory" and "book farming;" for let those imagine, if they can, what would have been the present condition of the world had the spread of all human knowledge been restricted to oral communication! the extent of this bigoted prejudice is scarcely credible; and admitting that the complaints against "theory" are just, why are those who make them, so loth to give us their "practice?" Now, in any neighborhood, five out of ten farmers do not cultivate corn in the same manner, and the quantity produced, varies as much as the manner. Then why not use the readiest means of comparing their different modes, and ascertain the best? there is no necessity that an experiment should be confined to one acre; let, then, every observant farmer carefully note the process of cultivating his annual crop and the attending circumstances, and report them to the public—he will thus furnish all the data necessary to satisfactory comparisons; and, if it *must* be so, let us know the reason *why* we must content ourselves with from ten to twelve bushels of corn at harvest, when over thirty have been obtained. What would each man know of England and France, did he trust to his individual observation? Ninetynine hundredths of our knowledge is only the testimony of our fellow-men.—*Kentucky Farmer.*

TO MANAGE A REARING HORSE.

In preference to the dangerous experiment of pulling a rearing horse backward, I recommend the adoption of the following method. Whenever you perceive the horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him; the instant he is about to rise, slacken one hand, and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. The bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore feet down. Instantly twist him completely around two or three times, which will confuse him very much, and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him round, place his head in the direction you wish him to proceed, apply the spur sharply, and he will not fail to go forward. If the situation be convenient, press him into a gallop, and apply the spur or whip two or three times severely. The horse perhaps will not be quite satisfied with the first defeat, but may be disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case you have only to twist, &c., as before, and you will find in the second struggle he will be more easily subdued than on the first occasion—in fact, you will perceive him quail under the operation. It rarely happens that a rearing horse, after having been treated in the way prescribed, will resort to the trick a third time. But on going into other hands, and having another rider, he will be very likely to have recourse to rearing.—*American Far.*

PUMPKIN SUGAR.

We find a notice in the Gardner's Magazine, of a method of manufacturing sugar from pumpkins, for which a patent has been procured by M. L. Hoffman of Hungary. M. Hoffman, together with M. Devay, has established a small manufactory of the article in Zamdor, in which they have already obtained forty hundred of sugar from pumpkins, a small part of which they have also refined. One hundred weight of pumpkins yields as much sugar as one hundred weight of beet roots, but the space of a hectare, namely, two acres, one rood, and thirtyfive perches, yields three or four times as large a quantity of pumpkins, (according to their weight, as the beet root: the space occupied by Indian corn growing between the rows not being included, eight hundred weight of sugar could be raised on sixteen hundred square toises. M. Hoffman has obtained from between twentysix and twentyseven hundred weight of pumpkins, one hundred weight of sugar, and as much syrup. In making the sugar, the pumpkins are cut in pieces, and then, with the rind, are rubbed on a grating, the same as is used for beet root, and the seeds, which produce an excellent oil, are kept separate. One pound of oil is obtained from five pounds of seed. The juice is obtained from the grated pumpkins in the same manner as from beet root. M. Hoffman obtained from an indifferent press, eightytwo pounds of juice, containing a proportion of sugar of from 3° to 10° according to Baunce. The juice is far preferable to that of beet root, because it does not so soon lose its virtue, but remains good twentyfour hours. It is purified and cleaned by the same process as beet sugar. The pumpkins should be cut up in pieces before they are grated.

This discovery may be of some importance to the agriculture of this country. In the west, where such immense crops of pumpkins may be produced, it will prove more profitable for cultivation than the sugar beet.—*Magazine of Horticulture.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

RAISING CALVES.

Mr Putnam—As various methods are recommended for raising calves, permit me to recommend the mode that I have found most successful.

Take the calves off when two or three days old, or when the skin is dry; learn them to drink; which they will readily do at that age; feed them with new milk about a fortnight, then with skimmed milk, in which a little meal has been boiled; by degrees water may be added, and the meal increased to a pint a day; give them a handful of rowen or clover hay once or twice a day. Follow this method until June, when a good pasture and a plenty of water will be all that they will require.

J. G.

Choking—Important to Farmers.—The following method of relieving neat cattle when choked by a turnip or potato, has been tried and found successful in every instance: Pour into the throat of the animal from a junk bottle, a pint or so of lamp or any kind of oil, at the same time rubbing the throat briskly with the hand. Immediate relief will follow.

Writing on the Green Lawn in Living Letters.—Bone dust possesses highly nutritions qualities for rows of beans, peas, and of grass, wheat, barley, &c., owing to its quality for absorbing humidity, and its calcareous character. Some of the lawns on estates in Yorkshire, have the names of their owners written on them in a growth of more luxuriant grass, which is effected by drilling bone dust into the tracks of the letters.

Poverty.—It is no honor to be rich, and no disgrance to be poor; therefore it is exceedingly foolish to strive after the appearance of wealth, if we are poor, and to be ashamed of the poverty which circumstances have brought upon us. This folly is a source of continual misery, and is seldom productive of any good.

He who borrows from a friend generally has to pay a dollar's worth of acknowledgements and friendly acts for every cent he lends you.

Cultivate your head and your heart as well as your fields.

There is nothing makes a man suspect much more, than to know little.—*Bacon.*

For the New England Farmer.

PROPER AGE OF SEED WHEAT.

Mr Editor—Sir—I saw a paragraph in the N. E. Farmer of Dec. 30th, 1840, on old wheat for seed, together with a request for better information, or reasons, on the subject, than had been heretofore offered to the public.

I have paid much attention to the growing of most kinds of grains and other seeds, and after fifty years experience and observation, I think I may hazard a few remarks on the subject matter of inquiry. In the first place I will give a reason why old seed should produce more and better grain than new. It is well known to all agriculturists that all seeds take root before they put forth the blade; and it is necessary that they should root firm in order to produce healthy and robust stalks; therefore, to ensure a good crop, take old seed, and for this reason—it loses its germinating qualities *in the blade* in a greater proportion than *in the root*—hence it will not come up so soon after sowing by from three to five days, as new seed—the difference depending altogether on age. During this difference of time, the grain is occupied in rooting firm and deep, and thus becoming able to produce a healthy and robust stalk. This delay gives vigor to the blade, which will be manifested by its dark green color, all which shews maturity in the germinating oil of the seed, which is as necessary as it is to let the grain come to maturity before it is harvested. Blasted or shrunk seed is preferred by many farmers, not that they think it better, but because it will go further; this is however a minor consideration; the true cause is that it has much of the quality of old seed; it loses in a very rapid manner while ripening after it is struck with blight, that portion of vegetating oil which nourishes the blade or quickens vegetation, while the germinating qualities of the root are retained without any apparent loss.

Also, the same paragraph remarks on the ravages of the Hessian Fly. It would appear from those remarks, that its ravages were entirely confined to that portion of the field that was sown with new seed, and that only was attacked. There is a great and grand desideratum—one of the greatest importance to wheat growers (if true;) one that cannot cost the farmer but little more than the interest on his seed for one or more years, which is a minor consideration compared with the preservation and guarantee of a good crop.

There is a cause for all things, and especially for the preference of the fly in his choice. It is the tenderness and the sweetness together that suits his taste much better than the tough and bitter blades of a healthy stalk; this is the only reason that induces the fly to feed exclusively on that portion of the field which is planted with new seed. For proof o. the above remarks, I will refer to all grazing and ruminating animals—all which prefer the young and tender shoots to the tough and more mature branches, &c.

I would here suggest to the wheat growers, whether it would not be to their interest to sow a portion of new seed in strips of sufficient size to feed the fly during its ravages or feeding season; or to mix old and new seed together, which might be less trouble as well as less safe.

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. W. LYON.

Northboro', Feb. 8th, 1841.

REPORTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The answers of Abel Moore, of Concord, to the questions proposed by the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture.

1. My farm contains about 130 acres, exclusive of woodland.

2. The soil consists of sand, gravel, peat and loam.

3. To reply in general terms, I consider the best method of improving my lands to consist in an interchange of soils; that is, to carry the peat and mud from the low and wet land to the light upland, and in return, to carry the sandy loam onto the peat land and bogs. This method I have uniformly found to be beneficial. Both lands are benefitted by the exchange. Each seems to supply what the the other lacks. A few years ago, I had, in the midst of a piece of mowing land, a sandy knoll, entirely barren, containing about half an acre. This I covered with refuse peat, and sowed grass seed with rye. The grass immediately took, and I have had a good crop of grass on it for three years without manure.

4. I till about 16 acres, and put from 20 to 40 loads of compost manure on an acre, depending upon the kind of crop.

5. My manure is usually applied in a compost, but sometimes for potatoes it is applied in a green state.

6. Sometimes I spread and sometimes I manure in the hill.

7. I turn the sod over as flat as possible and roll it down smooth with a heavy roller, then harrow it, spread on the manure, and harrow or plough it in lightly.

8. I mow from 5 to 6 acres of upland, which yields about two tons of hay to an acre. The great bulk of my English hay grows upon reclaimed peat or meadow land, which I do not call upland.

9. None.

10. I manure all my English mowing about once in three years. I put about 25 cart loads of compost manure to an acre. I seldom make use of any except compost manure, and for the last four years I have purchased none, but made it all on the place.

11. I mow from 25 to 30 acres of low meadow land, part of which is situated on Concord river. The quality of the hay cut on this land is nearly one half of it swail hay, which is very good and spends well; the remainder is common meadow hay, some of which is of an ordinary quality. The quantity of this kind of hay is about forty tons. The greater part of this swail hay grows on the meadows that I have partially reclaimed, but do not manure.

12. The better to explain my answer to this question, I must be permitted to say a word with reference to the situation and former condition of my farm. It is situated about half a mile east of the Concord meeting house, on the great road leading to Boston. Its extent on the road is perhaps a quarter of a mile. On the north side of the road it runs back over the hill from three quarters of a mile to a mile. On the south side, with the exception of about two acres, it embraces all the piece of flat land lying between the great road and the turnpike, and perhaps 25 acres on the south side of the turnpike. The greater part of this land I purchased in 1825—6. After I had purchased, I found that I had on my hands a large quantity of unproductive land, part of which would produce nothing, because it was so wet and marshy, and the rest would produce nothing because it was so dry and sandy. The land back of the hill, where I now have some 30 acres or more occasionally under cultivation, was so much run out, that it was hardly considered worth cultivating, and a neighbor, who had the use of it one year, paid me no rent, because it was not considered worth any. It is true, that it sometimes produced blackberries, but if the season happened to be dry, even these could not be relied upon. The flats in front of the house, where I now cut my English grass, were composed of swamps covered with bushes, miry bogs, and pond holes, full of lily pads and flags, where the muskrats and bull frogs seemed to hold undisputed possession,—while on the higher land, the woodchucks made their burrows unmolested. This is not mere fancy. I once set an Irishman to clear up some bushes and briars there, and he was actually driven off by one or these animals. Between these bogs and the hill, there was a little strip of upland, which might have produced hay enough to keep a horse and cow, (I do not think it did more,) and this I verily believe constituted the most valuable production of the *Prescott Farm*, as it was then called.

My first object was to render this land productive; but how to do it was the question. I had no works on the subject, and all the information I could get was what I could occasionally glean from the New England Farmer. One thing was evident, that the land must first be drained. There was a grist mill in the centre of the town, supplied by a stream that run through the land. I exerted myself to get this mill discontinued and it finally was discontinued. This however was insufficient to drain the land. In 1827 I commenced ditching it, and cut my ditches so low that the water would flow back to the head of them, that is, I commenced digging at the lowest part, and dug so low that the water would follow along after. I take especial care to level and slope down the banks of my ditches, so that now the grass grows down to the water's edge. This effected the object so far as draining was concerned, but it did not bring it into English grass. This was the next thing to be effected, and to do it I have tried various methods. I thought that I might plant a crop of corn and potatoes, and then lay it down to grass; but this did not work well, as most of it was too miry to be ploughed, and the ground even after bearing a crop would not become firm. I tried burning, but this did but little good except to rid me of the bushes. Indeed, I once felt fearful that the fire would communicate to the peat below and burn up the whole meadow.

Convenient to this meadow there is a hill composed of sandy loam. I carted on some of this, manured it, and sowed grass seed. This answered the purpose. The ground very soon became firm, the grass seed took, and the yield was altogether beyond my expectations. This plan I have pursued ever since, and it has now grown into a system with me. My whole method consists in this. I first ditch and drain the land, cut off the bushes, and if they are large, pull them up by the roots, and level it down, then spread on about 400 cart loads of sandy loam upon an acre, and 20 cart loads of compost manure, harrow it well, and (usually in the month of September,) sow half a bushel of herds grass and a half a bushel of red top, harrow

again, and roll it down smooth with a heavy roller. Should the wild grass make its appearance, as it sometimes will, after five or six years, I turn it over after taking off the crop, give it a top dressing of about 20 loads of compost manure to the acre, sow grass seed, harrow and roll it down as before. I have one piece which has been reclaimed 12 years. It has not been manured since it was first laid down. The wild grass has not yet made its appearance, but it still continues to bear as great a crop as ever.

This land has been reclaimed at odd jobs, when my men and teams could not do other work to advantage—some of it in foul weather, and much of it in the winter. Indeed I was obliged to do much of it in the winter when the meadows were frozen, on account of the mire. I verily believe that the first two crops have, in every instance, repaid the whole cost and expense of reclaiming.

I have now from 20 to 25 acres, which have thus been reclaimed, (not including some 8 or 10 acres of swail hay, partially reclaimed, as stated in my answer to question 11.) The success that I have had may be judged of by the value of the crops produced. Every year since this land has been reclaimed, whether wet or dry, it has produced on an average not less than three tons of English hay to an acre, which brings the highest market price. In 1838, at the request of Mr Colman, the Agricultural Commissioner, I weighed the first crop of hay on one acre of this land, and it weighed 7619 lbs. About three acres of it during the present season, I have no doubt produced five tons to the acre. It was mowed twice, and the second crop was so large that it was considerably lodged. One other fact may be stated. A few years ago I built a barn, 30 feet by 40, and some of my neighbors laughed at me for it, and said "it is a good barn, but what are you going to fill it with?" That barn, as Mr Allen has seen, together with one 40 by 80 feet, which I have since built, as well as my others, are now full, and I shall soon have to build more, or else stop reclaiming peat meadows. This land during the present season has produced from 75 to 80 tons of good English hay, and it certainly affords no little satisfaction to be able to obtain such crops from land which fifteen years ago produced nothing.

13. I have planted about 6 acres of corn during the present season. On 3 1-2 acres, the soil being very light, I spread from 20 to 25 loads of compost manure to the acre and harrowed it in. This produced about 30 bushels to the acre. On the two acres, which was better land, I put the same quantity of manure per acre, part spread and part in the hill. This produced at least 65 bushels of very handsome corn to the acre. On one half acre I raised 40 bushels of the handsomest corn that I ever saw. It was the Brown corn, which is the earliest and best corn that I have. The seed was not prepared.

14. I planted between 3 and 4 acres of potatoes in one field. I have others around the cornfields, but how many I am not able to tell. They were all planted in hills and manured in the hill. They were ploughed and hoed twice. I am not able to tell the quantity per acre, but I raised about 1500 bushels in all. The kinds were the Chenango, Long Red, St. Helena, Rohan, and some White. The Long Reds and Rohans were the most productive.

15. The other vegetables that I planted were

1-2	an acre of	carrots, which produced	450	bushels.
1-4	" "	sugar beets, "	320	"
1-10	" "	mangel wurtzel, "	165	"
1	acre of	ruta bagas, "	200	"

This same acre was planted with ruta bagas last year and produced 1132 bushels, which shows the utility of a rotation of crops, so far as this vegetable is concerned.

In addition to the above, I have of turnips which grew in the cornfields, 225 bushels, and 12 cartloads of pumpkins, besides 22 bushels of onions and other garden vegetables.

These vegetables are mostly fed out to the cattle and swine.

16. I sowed three acres of barley, half an acre of Tea wheat and one acre of oats in the spring with grass seed. The quantity is not yet ascertained, as the grain has not yet been threshed. One and one third of an acre of buckwheat, which produced 30 bushels. Two thirds of an acre of Indian wheat, which produced 21 bushels. I used no lime with any of it, except the Tea wheat.

17. I have laid down 1 1-2 acres to grass, sowed about the first of June without grain. I put half a bushel of herds grass seed and half a bushel of red top to an acre.

18. I make my manure from loam, peat mud and litter put into the hog styes and barn-yard. Part of my hog styes are situated under my barn, so that all the manure from the cattle and horses in the large barn is dropped into them. When taken from the styes it is mixed up with loam and peat mud in heaps, where it remains until wanted for use.

19. I keep 7 yoke of oxen, 13 cows, 4 young cattle, 4 horses, and no sheep. I winter 33 head of cattle, but in the summer part of them are sent into the country to pasture.

I have 4 barns; one 30 feet square, one 30 by 40 feet, one 30 by 70 feet, and one 40 by 80 feet, with a cellar under the whole of it. In this cellar are part of my pig styes and manure, which of course is covered.

20. My cows are mostly native, though some are a mixed breed.

21. I am not in the habit of raising calves.

22. I have made 600 lbs. of butter. From the first of November to the first of June I sell my milk. I make no cheese.

23. I keep no sheep.

24. I keep from 50 to 75 swine. I raise pigs to sell. I fatten about one ton of pork. My swine are nearly all a cross of the Berkshire and Mackey. I have one breeding sow of this breed, 7 years old, which has raised 111 pigs in 11 litters and is now just ready to pig again. One full blooded Mackey 4 years old, which has raised 8 litters of from 8 to 10 at a litter. My swine were originally obtained from E. Phinney, Esq., of Lexington. I am now about erecting a piggery with boilers set, &c.

25. During the summer months, I feed my swine upon weeds, which are freely thrown into the pens, slop from the kitchen, skimmed milk (particularly for the pigs) boiled potatoes, apples, pumpkins, carrots and Indian meal, all boiled together, I use the same kind of food to fatten them, with the exception that it is thicker and contains a greater proportion of meal. I occasionally, particularly when I wish to have them root and work over the manure in their pens, throw them a few ears of corn.

26. From all my hog styes I take not less than 700 cartloads of manure per year, part of which of course comes from the cattle and horses. The quantity of manure made on the place during the past year, was not less than 1200 cartloads.

27. I employ sometimes only two and sometimes eight hands on my farm. I have paid during the past year $750 for labor, but it was not all confined to farming—$200 should be deducted for other work;

28. I have 150 young engrafted apple trees and 50 old ones partly engrafted, mostly with winter fruit. Some of my apples I boil up for the hogs.

29. I have 10 pear trees, 6 quince, 6 cherry, 6 crab apple, 8 plum, 10 peach and 1000 young trees of various sorts in a nursery.

30. My trees for several years have not been troubled by canker worms and not at all by borers.

31. I do not now, nor do I intend to hereafter, although I did last summer till the latter part of August.

The above statement is as accurate as I can make it, and I think it nearly correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Oct. 26, 1840. ABEL MOORE.

[The statements of Messrs Paoli Lathrop, of S. Hadley, Wm. Salisbury, of Groton, Roswell Converse, of New Braintree, Zaccheus Read, of Westford, and Fitch Winchester, of Southboro', will be published as fast as we can find space for them.]

For the New England Farmer.

Mr Putnam—The following is from the Delaware Farmer, printed nearly forty years ago, and I wish to inquire whether any of your readers have tried either method, and if so, with what success.

J. G.

"Peach Trees—A gentleman in Pennsylvania took the following method to preserve peach trees from being injured by worms, caterpillars, &c. He cleared away the gum that issues out of the tree affected by the worm, strewed a little brimstone round the root and covered it with a fine mould that it might not blow away, yet so that the sun might operate through it, and cause the brimstone to fumigate, which destroyed the worms. One pound of brimstone is sufficient for near two hundred trees.

"The writer has lately heard that an accident has discovered a remedy against the Peach Destroyer. A poor woman who had cultivated some handsome peach trees in her little garden, which she rented, being forced to go out by her landlord; designing to deprive him of her fruit trees, she took a kettle of boiling water, and poured the contents at the root of each, with a view to kill the trees by scalding, but instead of scalding the trees, she scalded the worms, and made the trees thrive."

Geological Survey of New Hampshire.—Dr. Jackson's survey of this State, now in progress, promises to do much in developing the agricultural and mineral resources of the Granite State. Iron, copper, and tin ores have been discovered, in quantities to admit of being profitably worked. The last is comparatively a new metal in this country, only a few crystals having hitherto been found. The ores found by Dr. Jackson are at the eastern base of the White mountains, are abundant, and yield from 30 to 50 per cent. of pure tin. Few metals of greater utility could have been discovered. —*Alb. Cult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1841.

FIFTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

On the evening of Thursday last, Mr Sheldon, of Wilmington, who on the week preceding gave us some interesting information relative to working oxen, stated that the shoeing of cattle is of more importance than many persons are accustomed to suppose. Ordinarily our blacksmiths do not make the shoe long enough at the heel. For travelling on pavements, on frozen ground or holding a load when descending hills, if the shoe be not wide and if it do not extend back near half an inch beyond where the foot bears, the shoe is liable to be pressed into the foot and produce lameness. Such shoes are more liable to be pulled off in the mire, and are not very essential for common farming work. The teamster ought to know when lameness is caused by a shoe, and he knows or should know when his ox is properly shod. What is learned in early youth is well remembered; this is as true of steers as of children. Break steers young; some boys may be trusted with the business of breaking them, but must not be allowed to do it in frolic. The best way he knows to teach them to back is, to put a hand under the nose of each, raise the head and press right up to their faces. This process does well with many oxen. The teamster should be careful in language; should never utter words to his team which do not mean something, and which his cattle do not understand. Some language is necessary. He had seen a deaf and dumb man who by motions could manage one pair of cattle well, but failed when he tried three pair.

Something may be known of the horse by his looks, but in him we are more liable to be deceived than in the ox. He has found generally that when the head hollows in from the nose to the top of the head, the animal is generally ambitious, but if not used skilfully is apt to be contrary. Differing from the ox, a good travelling horse sometimes toes out, and will strike the ancles. Mr S. supposes the speed in such may be owing to the greater ease with which the balance is preserved when the feet keep near together. For travelling and for strength, he would have the limb short from the gambrel to the footlock, and long from the gambrel to the stifle. The horse should be full—quite full—over the kidneys.

Mr Fay, of New Braintree, inquired of Mr S. whether he would confine steers within a yard when first yoked, and whether he would allow them some time to become familiar with the yoke before he attempted to do much with them.

Mr S. replied that it might be well to keep them where they could not run until they were a little accustomed to the yoke, and that all your doings should be such as to excite no fears that the yoke or any thing else was to hurt them.

Mr Lathrop, of Springfield, next addressed the meeting, and he has been kind enough to favor us with a report of his remarks as follows:

The Teeswater, or unimproved Short Horns, were large, but disproportioned and of loose make. To remedy these defects, Charles Colling, about the year 1795, put a bull of this breed to a polled Galloway cow, and then bred directly back to the original Short Horns, thus taking but one cross of the Galloway breed. It seems that little or no confidence was had in this cross for a long period, for the animals thus produced were termed in derision, *the alloy*. But the sale of 48 animals made by Mr Colling, in 1810, gave to his herd a reputation which was above competition. These 48 animals sold for £7,115 17s. Of the number, the cow known in the Herd Book by the name of "Lady," brought 206 guineas; Countess, her daughter, 9 years old, brought 400 guineas; the bull Comet, 6 years old, brought 1000 guineas; and 28 of the bulls and cows sold for 5,163*l*. 9*s*. or near $25,000.

By introducing the cross referred to, Mr Colling reduced the size of the original Short Horn, but brought the animal into a more compact form.

It is dangerous, and more especially for one unskilful in breeding, to breed from close affinities. If not done with great judgment it will impair the constitution of the animals produced, and one of the earliest evidences in such animals is a cavity or falling off back of the shoulders.

Never sacrifice good points and symmetry to attain great size. As has been well remarked by a distinguished breeder of Short Horns in the State of New York—"The object to be attained is to produce the greatest animal within the smallest possible compass."

No animal is entirely perfect: some point in the best animal will always be defective. It is not sufficient alone to avoid breeding in and in, but there is much room for the exercise of sound judgment and science in breeding. For instance—if a cow is too long or too short, deficient in the loin, flank or any other important point, she should be put to a bull who is very full in the points where the cow is deficient, and thus correct the defect of the dam in her produce.

The owner of one of the best herds of Short Horns in England, and one of the most scientific breeders of these animals is Earl Spencer. He affirms that the male animal should approach towards coarseness—that the neck should be thick, as evidence of a good constitution—yet that he should be a mellow handler—and he says that he would be unwilling to breed from a male animal that does not possess these two important points.

I believe it to be a well established fact that this race of animals far exceed any other in early maturity; that with good keep they will make greater weight at two or three years old, than any race of cattle which shall have equal advantages.

In a treatise of Rev. Henry Berry on cattle, (and it is believed there is no better authority,) he says the pure Shorts are in color always red or white, and these two colors intermixed, and so far as my knowledge upon the subject extends, it is so; and hence any portion of black or blue hairs, are looked upon with suspicion and considered as evidence of impurity of blood.

This race of animals can be traced back in a direct line for about half a century, and from so long a course of breeding, it is quite apparent that the produce will be like the sire or the dam, or partake in part of the one and part of the other.

In this race of improved Short Horns, some families are very superior, deep and rich milkers, whilst others are fit alone for their readiness to take on fat. The latter are suited to the new parts of our country where their principal object is to make beef to be sent to market, and the former alone suited to our own part of the country for dairy purposes.

I believe it to be well established, that the quality of beef from these animals is at least equal to that of any other breed, and for the butcher they have this advantage over most others; the portions of the animal which are the least valuable are of light weight, whilst the most valuable portion of the animal are of great weight when compared with other animals.

I believe the milking and dairy properties of the Short Horns to be equal, if not superior to any other race—and when good judgment is exercised in the breeder, that the produce can be relied upon for these properties, with much more confidence than upon any other breed.

I am not prepared to enter much into detail upon this point—but will cite one or two recent instances of the product of the milk of these animals.

A cow owned by Mr Canby of Delaware, has given one week the past season, over 35 quarts of milk per day, another, owned by Mr Gowen of Philadelphia, gave for a week 33 1-2 quarts per day.

In our own herd (it is owned by my brother and myself) two cows have given the past season, for three months each on an average, one 48 pounds of milk per day and the other 45 pounds. They were milked but twice a day and kept on grass only.

Of pure short horns we have 19 animals—and we have 10 more that are high bred.

We have two, two year old heifers last spring and one two years old in the autumn, which weighed severally in October last 1200 lbs, 1175 lbs, and 1065 lbs.—These animals are very compact in their form, and good judges did not estimate them at more than 3-4 of their actual weight.

We have two cows whose dame was sired by Mr Colling's Bull Comet, who was sold for 1000 guineas, And I believe these cows partake of as much of the blood of that superior animal, as any animal now in being.

Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, inquired whether the cross of a Durham bull and native cow was liable to produce a calf of extraordinary size? He had known instances in which the offspring was so large as to injure the cow, and in one case it had proved fatal. He asked also, whether Durham cows are better milkers than natives, and whether large cows generally yield more milk than small ones, because he had noticed that on milk farms around this city, the cows were large, very large.

Mr Lathrop, of South Hadley, replied that a large coarse bull, part blood, put to a native cow will produce ordinarily very large calves, but the full blood bull of fine limbs does not. His calves do not weigh more than from 60 to 75 lbs. Col. Jaques confirmed this opinion, adding that a coarse large limbed sire however small his body, would produce a large offspring.

Mr Buckminster, Editor of the Cultivator, was of the opinion that our natives are better milkers than any that are imported. And that in England they miss it, in breeding animals that are too large. Horse, cow, or hog of medium size is better than a large one.

Mr. Sheldon thinks that the purchasers of cows for milk farms are not particular as to size, but that their stock attain to a large growth in consequence of being kept high. Large cows in good feed do give more milk, but in short feed the small ones do as well.

Mr. Weld of Sturbridge, confirmed the last remark of Mr Sheldon and his views in regard to breaking steers and driving the team were similar to those of Mr Sheldon.

Mr Colman has seen the Durham stock of the Messrs Lathrop, and it is splendid. But he is disposed to maintain that this breed is not fit for us in New England,—has himself owned three pure bloods and four half bloods and not one them was good at the pail. When these cows give a large quantity of milk, there is no extraordinary quantity of butter obtained. These high bred animals require peculiar care and keeping.

Mr D. K. Minor, of New York, being present the subject of live stock was laid upon the table to afford him an opportunity of making some remarks upon poudrette, in the manufacture of which he is concerned. After a few preliminary remarks he inquired whether this kind

of manure was profitable, and expressed the opinion that in cases where farmers must purchase and cart a considerable distance, this would be found an economical article. He estimates one bushel of it as equal in value for enriching land, to 15 or 18 bushels of stable manure. Half a gill, one gill, or one and a half gill to a hill of corn has been used. The one and a half gill is as good as more. One half the quantity is put in the hill at the time of planting and the other half is sown broadcast at the second time of hoeing, and is worked in by the cultivator and hoe. For grain crops 20, 30, and sometimes 40 bushels per acre are used with good effect. The price is $1 75 per barrel of 4 bushels, at the wharf in New York.

The subject of *live stock* will be resumed for consideration at the next meeting. At the meeting the following week, Dr C. T. Jackson will speak upon Soils and Manures.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending Feb. 14.

Feb 1841.	7A.M.	12, M.	5,P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 8	18	38	26	W.
Tuesday, 9	16	36	34	E.
Wednesday, 10	28	34	29	N.
Thursday, 11	6	18	10	W.
Friday, 12	0	12	10	W.
Saturday, 13	—2	16	12	W.
Sunday, 14	6	22	10	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET. — Monday, Feb. 15, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 390 Beef Cattle, 920 Sheep, and 80 swine. 90 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.— *Beef Cattle* —We noticed a beautiful yoke of cattle, unusually large and fat, fed by Mr Sweetser, of Athol, Mass., which were sold for a high price. W quote to correspond with last week. A few extra $6 25 a 6 50. First quality $5 75 a $6 00. Second quality, $5 00 a $5 50. Third quality, $4 25 a $4 75

Sheep —Lots at 2 50, 2 75 and $3 00.—Wethers, $3 50, 4 25, 4 75 and $5 00.

Swine. —No lots were sold to peddle, and a few only were retailed at 5c. for sows and 6 for barrows.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS Herds Grass, very little in market, $3 asked. Red Top, by the bag 60 to 70 c. Clover—Northern, 12 1-2 c. very little in Market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, $1 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street $5 37—Genesee $5 31—Ohio $5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow 60 to 61 c —Round Yellow 57 to 58—Southern Flat Yellow 55—White 53. Rye—Northern 65 to 67—Southern 60 to 65. Oats—Southern 35 to 38—Northern 40 to 44.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess $10 50 to 11 00—Prime $6 50—No. 1 $9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess $13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 6 to 6 1-2 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, $17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed $12 to 13 50

CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS. 20 to 25.

POULTRY—Chickens 10 to 12 1-2 c. per lb.—Turkeys 10 to 11—Geese 7.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 28—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

WHITE CARROT.

A quantity of this new and valuable root is offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 52 North Market street.

Also—New Red and Yellow Globe MANGEL WURTZEL—considered a superior variety

Feb. 10. JOS. BRECK & CO.

BONE MILLS.

The subscriber offers for sale Bone Mills on a new and improved plan, which will grind 200 bushels per day, and make it of the proper fineness They can be put up with small expense, and require but little room. They can be easily kept in repair and are not liable to break with the roughest usage.

They may be used for grinding Barilla, and will do the work in the best manner. Oyster shells, plaster, soap stone, bricks, bark, &c. may be ground by them.

Price $200. They require about as much power as a small run of mill stones, to be used to advantage, and can, if necessary, be driven by horse power.

Those who wish to purchase can direct to William Aplin, No. 14 1-2 Westminster street, Providence, R. I., or to the subscriber

Ground bones constantly on hand for sale.

WILLIAM CHASE.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1841.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

PURE SPERM OIL.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS. & CO.

No. 101 State St, keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1sly

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840 NAHUM WARD

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1sly. Nov. 17.

TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturesr 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BEES.

The subscribers wish to purchase a few swarms of bees, for which a fair price will be paid.

Feb. 10. JOS. BRECK & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS,

For sale by Joseph Breck & Co. at the New England Farmer Office, No. 51 and 52 *North Market St. Boston.* The subscribers would inform the public that they have now on hand the largest collection of seeds ever before offered by sale in this city, embracing every variety of *Field, Kitchen, Garden,* and *Ornamental* Flower Seeds desirable for this or any other Climate.

Our seeds are either raised under our own inspection or imported from responsible houses in Europe, and having taken extraordinary pains to obtain such as are pure and genuine, we can confidently recommend them to our customers and friends, and feel assured they will prove satisfactory to all who try them.

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in season. Boxes for retailing from 8 dolls. and upwards will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount and take back what remain unsold.

Letters and orders with good reference will meet with prompt attention.

FIELD SEEDS

Sugar Beet.	Ruta Baga.
Mangel Wurtzel.	Ballatine's New Royal do.
New Red Globe do. } superior	White Tankard Turnip.
Yellow do. } varieties.	Red do.
Carrot Long Orange.	Red Round do.
" Altringham.	White do.
" New White, extra fine.	White Globe do.
Pumpkin, sorts.	Green Round do.
Wheat—various sorts.	Purple Top Hybrid do.
Barley, do.	Buckwheat.
Rye, do.	Broom Corn.
Potatoes, do.	Millet.
Indian Corn, do.	Buckthorn. } for Hedges.
Oats, do.	Locust, }

GARDEN SEEDS.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans of every description, Beets of sorts, Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Caraway, Celery, of the most improved sorts, Cabbage 20 sorts, Carrot, all the varieties, Cucumber do, Cress, Egg Plant, Endive, Indian Corn, Kale, Leek, Lettuce in great variety, Melons, do. Martynea, Mustard, Nasturtium, Okra, Onion of sorts, Pepper do. Pumpkin do. Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, a very great variety, Rhubarb for tarts, Radish of sorts, Salsify, Squash of sorts, Tomato, Turnip 20 varieties.

SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thy	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjorum.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

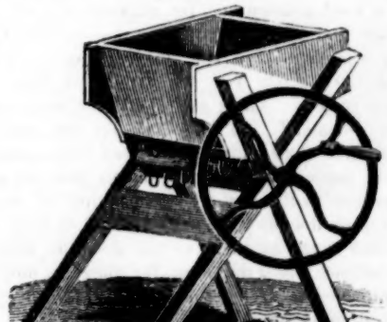
Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Jan 27, 1841.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Too much Eating.—One of the noble effects of civilization and refinement is to make gluttons of the human species. As the state of society improves, the modes of living become more and more artificial. What were luxuries and extravagances fifty or a hundred years ago, are now matters of course—the mere necessaries of life. Our ancestors, who confined themselves to a very simple diet and a little variety of dishes, were seldom tempted to eat too much. But it is next to impossible for the wealthy people of this age to avoid injuring themselves by too much indulgence at the table. They are led into excess by an artificial appetite and all the enticements of cookery. Cookery, by the way, is too much of a science for the good of the public; and of all literary productions, (with the exception of a few late novels,) we think *cookery books* are the least profitable. Every new dish invented is so much added to the bills of mortality. The kitchen is the vestibule of the graveyard; the cook is purveyor to the undertaker. Plutarch says that his countrymen the Bœotians, were remarkable for their stupidity, because they eat too much; they were good for nothing else; and this is generally the case with the great eaters of every age and country. King James I., (called by some the British Solomon,) was shown a man who could eat a whole sheep at one sitting. "What can he do more than another man?" asked the calculating Scotch monarch. "He cannot do as much," was the answer. "Hang him, then," said royal Jamie, "if he eats what would support ten industrious people, and cannot do as much work as one." If people in these times were hanged for similar causes, what an exceedingly busy office would be that of Jack Ketch.—*Franklin Register.*

The Minister's Advice to Mr Slick on Choosing a Wife.—"Don't marry too poor a gall, for they are apt to think there is no eend to their husband's puss; nor too rich a gall, for they are apt to remind you of it unpleasantly sometimes; nor too giddy a gall, for they neglect their family; nor too demure a one, for they are most apt to give you the dodge—race off, and leave you; nor one of a different religious sect, for it breeds discord; nor a weak-minded one, for children take all their talents from their mothers; nor a ——" "O Lord! says I, minister, how you skeer a body! Where onder the sun will you find a nonsuch like what you describe! There ain't actilly no such critturs among women." "I'll tell you, my son, said he, for I'd like afore I die to see you well mated; I would, indeed: I'll tell you, though you talk to me sometimes as if I did n't know nothin' of women. You think nobody can't know 'em but them as romp all their days with them, as you do; but them, let me tell you, know the least, for they are only acquainted with the least deserving. I'll gin you a gage to know 'em by that is almost inwarible, uniwursal, and infalluble: the character and conduct of the mother is a sure and certain guarantee for that of the darter."

Reflection.—If you would increase in wisdom you must reflect. The mere *sight* of things amounts to nothing. A fool may go round the world and come back a fool at last, because he has no reflection. One man learns more from a molehill than another does from a mountain.

Never ask questions in a hurry.—"Tom, a word with you."

"Be quick, then, I'm in a hurry."

"What did you give your sick horse 't other day."

"A pint of turpentine."

John hurries home and administers the same dose to a favorite charger, who, strange to say, drops off defunct in half an hour. His opinion of his friend Tom's veterinary ability is somewhat staggered. He meets him the next day.

"Well, Tom."

"Well, John, what is it?"

"I gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and it killed him as dead as Julius Cæsar."

"So it did mine!"

No time to read.—We have often encountered men who profess to believe they have "no time to read." Now we think of it, they have always been men of *one* character, the points of which are easily summed up. Nine times out of ten, they are men who have never found *time* to confer any substantial advantage either upon their country, their families, or themselves. They generally have time to go to elections, attend public barbecues, camp-meetings, sales and singing schools, but they have "no time to read." They frequently spend whole days in gossipping, tippling, and swapping horses, but they have "no time to read." They sometimes lose a day in asking advice of their neighbors—sometimes a day in picking up the news, the prices current and the exchanges—but these men never have "any time to read." They have time to hunt, to fish, to fiddle, to drink to "do nothing," but "no time to read." Such men generally have uneducated children, unimproved farms and unhappy firesides. They have no energy, no spirit of improvement, no love of knowledge; they live "unknowing and unknown," and often die unwept and unregretted.—*Southern Cult.*

Grammatical.—"How many genders are there?" asked a schoolmaster.

"Three, sir," promptly replied little blue eyes.

"What are they called?"

"Masculine, feminine and neuter."

"Give me an example of each," said the master.

"Why you are masculine, because you are a man; and I am feminine, because I'm a girl."

"Very well—proceed."

"I don't know," said the little girl, "*but I reckon Mr Jackson is neuter*, as he's an old bachelor!"

An honorable example.—The following we find in the Maysville Eagle. It is related of Mr Craddock, a member of the Kentucky Senate:

"Sir, said Mr C., what I have said here today has been said in a rough way, and if it has wounded any senator, I hope he will attribute it to no unkind feelings, but to my want of the polish of education. Sir, your Superintendent of Common Schools has said, that there are many men of families in this Commonwealth who can neither read nor write, and it is but too true; my own marriage bond has my MARK to it, and my son, who now sits in the other House, was a stout boy when I learned to write."

Mr C. is now not only a respectable senator, but a good lawyer. What more need be said in his praise.

An accusing conscience is a bad bed-fellow.

Curious Facts.—Mice will live entirely without water; for though, says Dr. Priestley, I have kept them for three or four months, and have offered them water several times, they would never taste it; and yet they continued in perfect health.

The Angora cat has one eye blue and the other yellow.

M. Hanhert saw a regular battle between two species of ants, in which they drew up in lines of battle, with reserves, &c. &c., and fought for four hours, taking prisoners, and removing the wounded till victory decided for one party.

The dam of the northern foxes will follow those who kill her young for 60 or 70 miles, and howl round them by night and day, till she has in some way avenged herself.

Instructive.—The following sentence, from the Philadelphia North American, though short, is held by the Boston Courier to contain material enough from which to manufacture a volume: "The road on which ambition travels has this advantage—the higher it ascends the more difficult it becomes, till at last it terminates on some elevation too narrow for friendship, too steep for safety, too sharp for repose; and where the occupant, above the sympathy of men, and below the friendship of angels, resembles in the solitude, if not in the depth of his suffering, a Prometheus chained to the Caucassian rock."

I always listened with pleasure to the remarks made by country people on the habits of animals. A countryman was shown Gainsborough's celebrated picture of the pigs. "To be sure," said he, "they be deadly like pigs, but there is one fault; nobody ever saw three pigs feeding together, but that one on 'um had a foot in the trough."—*Jesse's Gleanings.*

An acre of land contains—

4 roods, each rood 40 rods, poles or perches.
160 rods, 16 1-2 feet each.
4,840 square yards, 9 feet each.
43,560 square feet, 144 inches.
174,240 squares of 6 inches each, 36 inches.
6,272,640 inches or squares of one inch each.

"I was terribly *put out* about it," as the fellow said who was kicked down stairs for making a row.

NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscribers have received from London a choice collection of Flower Seeds, which, with those raised by themselves, constitute all worthy of cultivation. Price from 6 1-4 to 25 cents per paper. Assortment of those marked 6 1-4 cents, 20 papers for one dollar, and others in the same proportion. JOS. BRECK & CO.

Feb. 10.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

Mr Geo. Tappan is our agent at New Bedford, Mass